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\$3000 per acre.
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Western Globe.

Lacombe, Alta.

IF U DON'T KNOW
McLEAR, The Pipeman.
U OUGHT TO.

VOLUME VII

CHAS. B. HALPIN, Editor and Manager

LACOMBE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1911

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

OUR PUMP DEPARTMENT



On Glass Street is in full swing,
and our stock of Pumps complete.

We have pumps for every purpose
and to suit any want.

We Also Have a Full Supply of
Pipe and Casing

Morrison & Johnston Ltd

Hardware Implements Furniture

Don't Tinker With YOUR WATCH

Leave it severely alone as long as it does its work right. When it doesn't bring it to us. By remembering these two things you will be assured of unfailing watch service. And another thing, when your watch first begins to show signs of inaccuracy that is the time to leave it with us. Watch repairing with us is no guess work. Prices Reasonable.

C. R. DENIKE
Jeweler and Optician
LACOMBE and CARLTON

A. W. LAWSON AUCTIONEER.

If not the Best, one of the Best in Alberta. 35 years experience. Farm sales a specialty. Office in Lacombe—Mooney's Real Estate Office. Call at office for terms, Etc. Mar 8

Mary E. Clyne NURSE

Graduate of Chatauque School of nursing, Jamestown N. Y. Qualified for general and maternity nursing. Located opposite Church of England one door south.

For Sale!

1 Single Driver, 15.8 hands, weight 1100 lbs broke single, double and to saddle.
1 Saddle Pony and Stock Saddle.
1 Registered Clyde Stallion.
1 Single Buggy, new
Barred Rock Eggs, per setting 1.00
COAL Phone 7
Dr. HARRINGTON, V.S.

THE PIONEER

Meat Market

We are open for business in building opposite Hotson Block, and are prepared to accommodate our customers
Dealer in
Fat Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

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Telephone 15
Lacombe Alberta
Delivery at 9 and 11 a.m.

PLAY BALL

There is no more wholesome exercise for child or adult than playing ball. Get out in the back lot, play ball with the children, and forget your troubles. For the family game or the town nine, we can provide just what is needed. We carry a complete line of ball goods.

Other Outdoor Games.

Let us fit you with equipment for other outdoor games. We have an up-to-date line in Croquet, Tennis, Football and Lacrosse.

Hammocks—Our line this year is larger and better than ever. From \$1.75 to \$12.00.

THE McDERMID DRUG CO.

Sale of Linen Waists

This week we are offering the balance of our fine Fresh Linen Shirt Waists at a great reduction. These are all this season's designs nicely tucked and some with eyelet embroidery and regularly sell at \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50.

Your Choice this week **\$2.00**

Mrs. G. G. MOBLEY NANTON STREET LACOMBE

The New DRESSMAKER

MRS. R. P. JENSEN
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STALLION FOR SALE

2 yr. old, grade Percheron stallion, well bred, for sale. Weighs 1200 lbs. Interested parties call on E. J. Connell, or write Lacombe P. O., Sec 3-40-25.

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WINNIE ALBERTA

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All work is expected to be paid for when completed.

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TEACHER OF
PIANOFORTE and ORGAN
Painting in Oils and Water colors
Glass Street Lacombe

Astley & Wilson

(Late of Astley & Shackle, Calgary)

Are opening a Real Estate Office opposite the Adelphi Hotel, as soon as the necessary alterations can be made, and will be glad to receive listing of property.

ADVANCE Spring Fancies

Why Does One Architect Build a Prettier House Than Another? He Knows How.

Why Does one Store Have Snappier Goods Than Another? The Buyers in That Store "Know How" to Select Tasty Patterns and Styles.

MILLINERY that is correct in every detail, that shows all the latest style tendencies that are out of the ordinary, and yet costs no more than the ordinary sort, is the Millinery you get at this store.

Lovely Summer Styles and Novelties in Warm Weather Dress Goods

There are so many new things shown in sheer goods for Summer dresses that it is out of the question to attempt to describe the variety and styles, but we want you to come and see them.

One particularly lovely material is a Silk and Linen Mixture. It comes in all the favored Spring Shades, mostly in stripes, and only one dress of each sort. Prices 60c. to 60c.

Mercerized Foulards in Spot and Striped designs, are practical and stylish. Prices 30c. to 60c.

Things for Beautifying the Home

Pretty and Novel patterns in Stenciled Scrim.
Madras in Oriental Patterns and Tones to Blend With Your Other Furnishings.

Frilled Muslin in White and Two-Tone, Bungalow and Casement Nets, either Striped or with Square Mesh

Prices 15c. to \$1.25 per Yard

Princess Slips for Your Summer Gown

Made of Fine Organdy and Mull, in Sky, Helio, Coral and White,

Prices \$2.00 up.

Women's White Muslin Underskirts

Close-fitting style with Embroidery Flounce to knee
Special at \$3.00

TABLE LINEN AND NAPKINS DIRECT FROM THE IRISH MILLS
show exceptional values. Tabling 50c. up. Napkins \$1.50 to \$3.50.

F. E. McLEOD, LACOMBE.

Women's White Waists that Represent the Latest Styles and Better Values.

Women's White Lawn Waist, square, low neck, short sleeves style, neck and front trimmed with insertion and clusters of small tucks. Price.....\$1.50

Women's Fine Egyptian Mull Waist, high collar, short kimono sleeve, elaborately trimmed with mercerized embroidery down front and on sleeves. Price.....\$3.00

Women's Striped Chambray Shirt Waist, made up in plain tailored style, finished with laundered collar and cuffs to match. Sizes 34 to 42. Price.....\$1.25

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON IX.—SECOND QUARTER
FOR MAY 28, 1911

Our golden text and its cor-
which tells of a time when na-

small learn war no more, is found in Isa. iii, 1-4. The same glorious assurance is found in Ps. xiv, 9. "He maketh wars to cease unto the earth." It is written in a constant form in Isa. xxxiii, 1-37, "A shall reign in righteousness, and the work of righteousness shall be peace." In Ps. lxxvii, 11, we that "all kings shall fall down to Him; all nations shall serve Him." In Rev. xi, 15, we are told of the when "the kingdoms of this shall have become the kingdom of Lord and of His Christ." It is

well if teachers and scholars search out the many passages that tell of this kingdom of peace on earth when the Lord shall come in His glory and occupy the throne of David. The Lord shall be King over all the earth, and also King of the Kingdom of lords—King over all the earth. I will suggest a few passages. I will lead to many more if you will, willing to search. Isa. ix, 7; Jer. li, 26; Zech. ix, 15; Zech. ix, 11; Jer. lii, 17; Dan. vii, 37; Ezek. xiv, 21.

Not by the armies of the nations nor by peace conferences, nor by church, nor by missions, shall we be brought about; nor in this present world of hypocrisy, but by Him concerning whom it is written: "I will overturn, overturn, overturn, I will come whose right it is" until He come whose right it is and I will give it Him" (Ezek. xiv, 21).

Not by any nation now existing

such on the face of the earth will bring peace on earth, but by soon to be restored and recognized a nation and to be converted as a nation when they shall see Him in glory and shall receive Him as Messiah. Isaiah's message has

The words Israel, Zion, Jerusalem must always be taken in their literal sense unless there is some qualifying phrase or adjective indicating differently. The Zion and Jerusalem of Mic. iii, 12, are the same as the Zion of Mic. iv, 7. It has been thrown many times; it shall again be built, and it shall literally become the throne of the Lord, which He shall build up.

In those days, when the glory of the Lord shall be seen in Israel, shall flow to her—as literally the queen of Sheba and the kings of the earth came to Solomon, or as the women from the east brought their treasures to the King of Jews who was but a babe in Bethlehem (Chron. ix, 9, 23-24). According to v. 2, it was predicted that He will be born in Bethlehem, and He will be there. The same verse says that He will be there.

rule in Israel, and though never yet done so He will truly and literally as He was Bethlehem.

From Jerusalem His word h
forth into all the world to gat
from all the nations a peop

name, His body, the church, with Him when He shall come in glory, but that was not revealed in Old Testament times nor until He had come in humiliation pouring a kingdom at hand which

came because they killed th
and thus postponed the king
He shall come again, for the
have received Him until the
restoration of all things wh
hath spoken by the mouth of
holy prophets since the worl

(Acts 13, 20, 21). Then shall (v. 20) be fulfilled. "Thou wilt be of the truth to Jacob, and the seed of Abraham, which Thou hast promised unto our fathers from the days of old."

Some nations are against Israel this day, but they know the thoughts of the Lord, neither do they know His counsel, and they stand that a time is coming when they and their substance shall be separated unto the Lord of the earth, who will then be ruler in Israel.

See verses 11 to 13 of our lesson to read and all of Isa. ix: When the peace shall have come on earth.

As we consider the thousand years being driven from their homes, let us pray more earnestly for the fulfillment of Isa. lxii. 1-7.

war must come before there is this good time of war no more. It is His determination to gather the nations to pour upon them His wrath because of their treatment of His people Israel.

He shall smite the earth with the rod of His mouth and with the blast of His lips shall He slay them (Isa. xi, 4). At His coming with all His saints shall this then shall the last verses of the book be fulfilled. "The Lord

over them in Mount Zion from
forth, even forever. * * *
dom shall come to the da
Zion." This is more fully
in Rev. xix, 11-16, and it
useless to expect peace on

To Complete H. B. Road in

Winnipeg.—That the Hudson road be in operation in three years is the sanguine belief of government engineers in the enterprise. The survey which came in a few months

been reorganized and will be dispatched at once to the sections to finish the work. Engineer F. P. Moffatt, of a large party of surveyors, leave Sedgwick this week to find the final location of the section line.

Manitoba Rapids west to distance of two hundred miles. It was thought that this section will be for construction this summer. Contracts will be let by the city and canal department as soon as the spring months.

at the Pas is progressing rapidly. It is expected that work will be able to cross by the time the location is made.

Mexico City.—It is stated that the retirement from the presidency will be May 24 or 25. Vice-President resignation will be sent by will be attested by the

Minister in Spain.

AN ANGEL.

There was mischief afoot,
and she looked it.

By MARTHA MCWILLIAMS.

Margaret came from the orchard shouting cheerily, a basket heaving and her apron pulled carefully upon her bare brown head. Miss Prudence Heathcote, her aunt and guardian, frowned at the whistling, but had to smile a bit when Margaret broke out: "Over, Prudence, precious, come to me with the wailing about whistling girls and crowing hens! I know you hate my noisy student accomplishment, but this day is enough to set a graven image whistling, even dancing, if it was of anything so grave as a graven image to be cut in it. The orchard is a place enchanted. I didn't know until now how so prone as apple gathering and cider making could set themselves to music."

"It is!" Miss Prudence said. "It is! May I ask if Jimmy Blair is out there, as he promised to be?"

"Of course!" a gentleman kept his promise, doesn't he? Margaret answered, tossing her head, but dusting in spite of herself.

"Again, Miss Prudence said, 'It is!' There appeared to be nothing else to say. But after two breaths she got up and moved toward the kitchen, singing out: "And come here to be here to dinner. That means cooking things. Men do have such atrocious appetites."

"I'm glad they do," Margaret returned, cheerily. "I've got one more to make anybody. Oh, Aunt Prue, do make a potato pudding! Make it very rich and have lots of thick, sweet, rich cream sauce!"

"Go away, you baggage!" Miss Prudence said over her shoulder. "Who told you what Jimmy likes best? I've the greatest mind to make dried apples, just to see if he would know the difference," smiling at Margaret as she spoke the last sentence.

Margaret blushed very red and began to pout. "You mean Jimmy is so gone on me he's not in his right mind," she said. "But you're not wrong, Aunt Prue. I don't believe he'll care for me a bit—hardly—not that way at least. All this week he's been as kind as could be, but distant, as if he was afraid I wouldn't understand him."

"This there's mischief afoot, what sort I've got to find out," Miss Prudence said vigorously, her hand on the doorknob. "For if ever any lad was clean out of his head, clean idiotic about a girl of a thing, it was Jimmy about you, all last week and all the weeks before it, since you came to stay with me."

"Mischief afoot, but where?" she kept mentally repeating to herself as she whisked about the house, her apron over her head, her eyes as large as saucers. On the surface she could see nothing. Nobody had openly any right or reason to be intimate between the pair. Jimmy was an orphan, the same as her Peggy. Moreover, he had never had the least shadow of an entanglement. "Trick, vagaries and under plots," women had been setting their caps at him—pretty caps, modestly set—but he had overlooked them all—unless it were—Miss Prue gave a great start. There was the root of the trouble; his name, Vidella Bane. Jimmy had rather made up to her in the weeks just before Peggy came. Now that she thought of it he had acquired Della to church two Sundays running, besides buying many things for her at the strawberry supper and fair. And Della, it was well known, wanted to marry and settle herself. She had three younger sisters crowding her in the home nest. Naturally she would do what she could to help Jimmy, the best chance she could find him.

But how she had done it! Miss Prudence could not fathom, although she studied the problem almost to the detriment of her dinner. She sat down to it still puzzled. Jimmy greeted her and the dinner captured and talked a great deal of his appetite and of many other things, but somehow did not eat with his usual zest, although he made a fair meal. Nobody with a palate could help doing that with such a family as Miss Prudence set before him. Jimmy assured Margaret more than once that if such cooking ran in the family her future husband was the luckiest fellow alive.

"I think so too. That's why it's so provoking not to have him come along," Margaret said at last. "Only think, Jimmy, I'm almost twenty-one, and have never had a real business deal! But it's almost time when Aunt Prue is going to tell me all her pretty dainties and the Heathcote silver! Fancy an heiress without a sweetheart!"

"Such destitute is painful—so painful I hardly believe it exists," Jimmy said, turning away his head, then breaking in consequence into talk of something else.

Miss Prudence, watching him, saw that his teeth had set before he could speak. Of the seeing came enlightenment in part. She went to make it whole before she was much older. So as soon as dinner was over she sent Margaret upon to bed and herself drew Jimmy on to the parlour with a pretext of wanting his advice as to the new hayrack and stails. She was a straight speaking person, womanly, without coyness. So as soon as they were inside the stall space she wheeled upon Jimmy, asking plumply: "What cook and bull story has Della Bane told you?"

"Who said she had told me anything?" Jimmy returned. "Besides she can't tell me. My eyes are busy trusting."

"Sure of it?" Miss Prudence asked. "If you are, please to tell me what they have told you about my Peggy. I know you think you're got a grievance, but not exactly a grievance, but a hurt."

"It is a hurt, but I don't blame her for it. I can't. She—she—she must have met the other fellow first," Jimmy said, turning away his head. Miss Prudence stamped her foot. "What other fellow?" she demanded.

Jimmy answered miserably: "The one I saw her kissing and hugging Saturday out under the chest-

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR KIDNEY.

There was mischief afoot,
and she looked it.

By MARTHA MCWILLIAMS.

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REVEALED BY GENIUS.

There was mischief afoot,
and she looked it.

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Young But Wise.

There was mischief afoot,
and she looked it.

By MARTHA MCWILLIAMS.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER

(From our Correspondent.)

The Parliamentary session which commences next week will give opportunity for thoughtful and vigorous discussion of the reciprocity question. The House of Commons returns in July. Those who are interested in the further development of Canada, the expansion of her markets, the betterment of her producers and the increased prosperity of her people generally, will do well to enter heartily and intelligently into this educational work in order that the Canadian people may be fully seized of the full significance of the present issues. The interests opposed to reciprocity are powerful and wealthy, and have very strong selfish motives in seeking its rejection. The high protection, manufacturing, corporate and financial interests generally, both in the United States and Canada, encouraged and abetted by the Tory Tariff Reform League of England, are aligned in active hostility to the trade proposals. From such sources a huge campaign fund can be derived, and evidences are not wanting that already the flood-gates are being opened in an organized and mounted effort to stamp out the project of the reciprocity agreement. The project is to meet the needs of the people by increasing Canadian trade and diverting more of the country's wealth to the pockets of its people.

The Government's reciprocity agreement is essentially a people's project. It is of the people, and for the people. It was initiated by large and representative deputations, representing the agricultural and artisan classes, who sought relief from existing tariff conditions. It was designed to meet this demand, and thereby contribute largely to the further development and prosperity of Canada. It accordingly engendered the acrimonious opposition of selfish corporate, high protection interests which were existing conditions. With kaleidoscopic variety and rapidity every imaginable objection was raised against it by these interests. First came the disloyalty cry, which was rapidly exploded in the Canadian Parliament and by members of the British Government. An equally short-lived career was allowed the annexation cry. Then came the claims that there was lack of information, no mandate from the people, and finally, that the Canadian Ministers were not sufficiently equipped for negotiation with the United States representatives—such seemingly more absurd than its predecessor. An attempt, however, has been made to discuss the project on sound economic grounds.

Failing ability to do this it is now hoped to defeat by a huge campaign fund and extensive organization. Against such project the people will do well to align themselves. The aim of the interests is to secure the rejection of the proposals by a verdict which will assure no further attempt in this respect for at least twenty-five years. The anti-reciprocity campaign aims to turn back the Canadian clock of progress for a quarter of a century.

A striking commentary on the sincerity of the allegation of the anti-reciprocity interests that reciprocity will injure Canadian transportation lines is found in the Boston American, a United States newspaper, which in its issue of May 4, in its financial page this United States newspaper declares that the rapid rise in Canadian Pacific Railway stock is due to the project of reciprocal trade agreement with Canada. Under this agreement, it declares, much of the United States carrying trade will be diverted into Canadian channels, as Canada can furnish the better and cheaper route. So, it argues, Canadian transportation is to reap the benefit at the expense of the United States. And all the time the organized campaigners in Canada have been telling Canadian people exactly the opposite.

A significant situation is revealed by the announcement in the Washington anti-reciprocity press this week of Edmonds between the United States farmers and high-protectionist manufacturers. The Grangers, the American organization of farmers, are opposing the pact on the ground that it will deprive farmers of the benefits. The Washington protectionist press announces that the high-protectionists have been stimulating the protests of the farmers in order to have themselves exempt from further attack by the reciprocity revisionists. The Grangers have undertaken a systematic campaign, with the manufacturers

contributing funds to carry on their propaganda. The announcement adds: "A highly paid counsel from New York is advising them, with the knowledge and experience of an expert and every move they make is carefully devised."

The fact that the Conservative Opposition in the House is at factional axes and swords was publicly exhibited in a couple of unseemly spectacles that occurred during the Parliamentary proceedings this week. The passing of the vote to defray the expenses of the Parliamentary delegation to the coronation occasioned some recrimination by the Opposition. The choice of its delegates, Sir Wilfrid Laurier took heated objection to the comments of Mr. Perley, the chief Conservative whip, and declared his intention publicly to place his resignation in the hands of the leader of the Opposition. When Mr. Perley sought to explain, Mr. Foster rounded upon him with the comment, "Oh, I guess you knew what you were after all right." The second factious episode occurred when the House was considering the act incorporating the Grain Growers' Grain Company, which the Opposition, conducted for the time being by Messrs. Reid, Lancaster and Middleton, opposed. They declared the incorporation was for advertising purposes and would be used to "work" the farmers and public, and that the men in control had nothing to do with practical farming. They charged that the idea of the name was worse than the Farmers' Bank, and that the Government, in encouraging these grain growers, was helping a fraud of the same kind.

Messrs. Rutan, Knowles, and Clark, (Red Deer) who spoke from the Liberal side, said they had never before heard the honesty and financial standing of the grain growers questioned. They thought it in the interests of Canada, generally, and the West in particular, that reliable and reputable farmers should be allowed to enter largely into the handling of the grain products, even if providing shipping facilities (one of the powers objected to) were contemplated.

Messrs. Middleboro and Reid, two Conservatives, declared that the Grain Growers' Company be forced to change its name or abandon its incorporation. Then came Mr. Staples with his stinging rebuke to the office colleagues of the grain protectionists. He called the reasons for the criticisms advanced, or for a change of name. Other companies were given just as much power and no objection was raised.

This sudden broadside from their own ranks caused an immediate subsiding of Opposition criticism, and amid Liberal laughter and cheers, the bill was finally approved without further protest. The protectionists were then in a bad way. There is growing evidence that a faction of the Conservatives are chafing under corporate boss rule. Following the incident just related a lively and heated interchange occurred between Lancaster and Staples from their seats near each other, which culminated in the angry comment of Mr. Staples, "You had better mind your own affairs. You had no business to butt in on this. It was our affair."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was given a loyal and enthusiastic send-off on his departure for the Imperial Conference and promotion. He expects to return early in July, and when the House reassembles will assist in piloting the reciprocity agreement through its final stages.

MR. BORDEN'S WESTERN TOUR

Grain Growers Guide
Mr. R. L. Borden, W.P., the leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, has arranged to tour the West by special train during June and July while parliament is adjourned. He has arranged to speak at the following places: Manitoba—Winnipeg, Carberry, Brandon, Birtle, Minnedosa, Dauphin and Portage la Prairie; in Saskatchewan at Weyburn, Moose Jaw, Indian Head, Regina, Maple Creek, North Battleford, South Battleford, Prince Albert, Saskatoon, Rosetown and Yorkton; in Alberta at Medicine Hat, McLeod, Lethbridge, High River, Calgary, Lacombe, Red Deer, Wetaskiwin, Edmonton, Vegreville and Lloydminster. Mr. Borden, on this tour will appeal to the people of the West to support him for the premiership of Canada at the next general election. Sir Wilfrid Laurier did the same thing last summer. Sir Wilfrid painted the glories of the Liberal party, and Mr. Borden will do the same thing. He will not doubt extol the virtues of the Conservative party. Sir Wilfrid was met wherever he stopped by representative delegations of the Western people, and was informed of the views of the Western people. That was

perfectly right and proper. Mr. Borden is now asking that the people of Canada, who are the highest place of honor and power in the gift of the nation. He is coming West to tell the people why it will be to their benefit to give this power into his hands. Experiences with past governments in Canada, and particularly during the past thirteen years, has convinced the people of Canada that no government will protect the interests of the people unless the people are fully alive to their own needs. If the people do not know what they want and what they need, then it is hopeless to expect political parties to take much interest in such things. Sir Wilfrid Laurier today is fully aware of the wishes of the people of Western Canada. The people told him last summer more plainly than any of the leaders of the party by any people. Some of these demands Sir Wilfrid has met, but others he has ignored. The Western people should ascertain from Mr. Borden at first hand just what he proposes to do in regard to these important matters in the event of his becoming premier of Canada at the next election, which may be held at any time during the next twelve months. The British North America Act, which is Canada's constitution, provides that the voice of the people shall prevail in Government. No man, nor set of men, is entitled to do what the people do not want. Heretofore this has been the custom, but this practice should be terminated at once and for all time. Mr. Borden is coming to meet the Western people on their own ground, and to tell them what he considers the best for Canada. Now, the people in turn should tell Mr. Borden what they consider to be the best for the country. If Mr. Borden and Sir Wilfrid know better than the people of this country what is needed to make conditions right, and the voice of the people is not to be considered, then Canada is not a democracy. The people of the West should tell Mr. Borden what legislation they need and what they expect at the hands of a leader or a party that hopes to secure their support.

Mr. Borden and Sir Wilfrid neither the Conservative nor the Liberal party will protect the interests of the Western people, then it will be for the Western people to elect men to office who will afford the same protection from the rapacity of Special Privilege. As leader of the Conservative party Mr. Borden practically dictates the policy of that party, and once he becomes premier he will be, practically absolute ruler of Canada. Last summer the Western people presented a number of specific demands to Sir Wilfrid. They told him how far the Liberal party, led by Sir Wilfrid, is prepared to go in those matters. Mr. Borden should be asked to give specific statement as to the exact legislative program he is prepared to bring before parliament if he is elected to power. If the farmers of the West are true to themselves they will act in a business-like manner without party prejudice and will have a clear understanding with Mr. Borden upon these matters.

TARIFF. The Western people have repeatedly declared for lower tariff and greater freedom of trade immediately. No protective tariff is of any benefit to Western Canada. The government is only prepared to go as far as the reciprocity agreement. The Opposition has opposed the agreement. The people of the West are unanimously in favor of not only the reciprocity agreement, but also of eliminating the protectionist element from the tariff schedule completely. They are tired of paying tribute to protected manufacturers and watered stock corporations that are built up solely by the protective tariff and special legislation enacted by the Dominion parliament. The reciprocity agreement is only one short step towards a square deal to the people. The tariff resolutions presented to the government by the Canadian Council of Agriculture in December, 16 last, indicate the needs of the farmers. Those resolutions have been endorsed by every farmers' organization in the West. Mr. Borden should be thoroughly convinced that the Western people are not willing to be fleeced by Special Privileged classes that have been built up solely by a perversion of the will of the common people.

HUDSON'S BAY RAILWAY. Mr. Borden speaking for the Conservative party in the House of Commons, stated that the Hudson's Bay Railway should be "processed with without delay and ought to be operated by means of a commission so as to give every one of the great railways of the West equal rights over it and to give the people of this coun-

try complete control of rates." This is quite satisfactory so far as it goes, but further information should be secured from Mr. Borden. Is he prepared to give a distinct pledge that the road shall be completed and in operation within four years, as it should be, or will he pursue the attitude of the government which will mean thirty years? Is Mr. Borden in favor of the government building the road at the very lowest cost, and then basing the freight rates upon the actual cost of the road so that there will be real competition with the existing lines? It would be well to have a definite statement upon this subject.

TERMINAL ELEVATORS.—Mr. Borden, and the party of which he is the leader, have declared officially that they are in favor of taking over terminal elevators and operating them as a public utility under a commission. It would be well to ascertain if, in the event of his becoming premier, Mr. Borden is prepared to go ahead at once with this program and also to provide terminal elevators at Vancouver and Hudson's Bay to care for the grain traffic at those points.

RAILWAY REGULATION.—Judging by recent statements of the minister of railways, it is evident that the government knows very little about railway conditions in Western Canada. Mr. Borden is probably in the same position. Both parties in the House appear to think that the Railway Commission exercises all the control over the railways that is necessary. But this is a great fallacy which costs Western Canada millions of dollars every year in railway extortion. The ruling rates are far higher than just across the line in the Western States, and also far higher than in Eastern Canada on the very same lines. The Railway Commission has recently given a ruling that the express companies in the Prairie Provinces may charge 66 2/3 per cent. higher rates than in Eastern Canada. This is a gross discrimination against the Western people. The railways in Canada are West of the Great Lakes, yet there is not a Western member on the Railway Commission. Cattle are killed by the hundreds all over the West, and the railway companies laugh at the owners when they apply for damages. These are all very serious problems, which, as premier of Canada, Mr. Borden would be called upon to deal with. He should be asked to give the Western people a specific understanding as to whether he is willing that this condition of affairs shall continue. The railways and express companies have been and are still milking the West in a way that is being done in no other country in the world. And no other portion of the universe has given so much in gifts to the railways as has Western Canada.

CO-OPERATIVE LEGISLATION. Co-operative bills which would give the common people an opportunity to get together and do their own business have been smothered in parliament during the past two sessions because they did not meet with the approval of the Retail Merchants' Association. Are these few people to have a monopoly of legislation or are the common people to have some benefit from it? The attitude of the government is clear. Mr. Borden should say what he is prepared to do.

CHILLED MEAT INDUSTRY. Mr. Borden and his party have stated that they are prepared to investigate the live stock situation with a view of devising a remedy for the present existing evils. It should be pointed out to him under what conditions the cattle raisers of the west are laboring and also as far as possible what is required to make the matter right. The Government is apparently prepared to do nothing. How far is Mr. Borden prepared to go?

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES. The Canadian Council of Agriculture did not deal specifically with the conservation question when they met the Government last December. It is, however, a most important question, and one which vitally affects every Canadian citizen. In the past our public lands, mines, timber limits, water powers, and other resources have been given away to political friends or designing capitalists and monopolists for a mere bagatelle. Is this to continue? No public lands should be alienated except to agricultural and stock raising resources should be allowed to pass out of the hands of the people. If all the resources were leased for a fixed term of years, then the revenue from our natural resources would be enormous. The cost of living would be greatly reduced and our manufacturers would be able to secure their raw ma-

terials so cheaply that they would be in no need of the slightest protection. What is Mr. Borden's policy on the conservation question?

The above are the most vital questions in Western Canada today. The attitude of the government towards them all is clear from past experience. The people of the West now should know what is to be expected from Mr. Borden if he is returned to power. Mr. Borden is a highly educated, widely experienced and cultured gentleman. He will be glad to meet the Western people, and to discuss their problems with them. He will be as glad to have their opinions as Sir Wilfrid Laurier was last summer. If Mr. Borden is the right man to be premier of Canada, the Western people want to know it, and now is their opportunity to take up these questions in a manly and business-like manner. Every voter is entitled to know the opinions of a public man upon public questions. It is purely a business proposition for the Western farmers. Arrangements should be made and appointments secured with Mr. Borden at once. No doubt the central associations in each province could arrange dates with Mr. Borden at each of the points where he is to speak.

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SPIRIT OF THE PRESS

What the Editors are Saying.

COMMERCIAL FREEDOM FOR CANADA

Toronto Globe: The longdrawn out discussion of the reciprocity agreement, has served one good purpose: it has made perfectly clear that an overwhelming majority of Canadians are uncompromisingly in favor of maintaining commercial freedom of this Dominion. The people of Canada, while they frankly and loyally regard themselves as citizens of the British Empire, are unalterably opposed to any tying their hands as to be unable to make with any other nation on earth any sort of a commercial arrangement that they may deem in their own interest. If took a long time to reach the present freedom from hampering restrictions imposed by outsiders, and it was reached only by persistent effort after much unpleasantness by the way, it is absurd to suppose that a franchise which cost so much will ever be bartered away for any consideration.

It has also made quite clear that there is no incompatibility between the preference granted to British manufacturers and the proposed reciprocity agreement with the United States. The agreement provides for the free admission from the United States into Canada of natural products which we do not import from the United Kingdom; the preference is granted on a great variety of manufactured articles as to which there has been competition between the two countries, to say nothing of countries on the continent of Europe. The preference is now fifteen years old, and its effect on the course of trade is by this time quite well known to all who are interested in watching its operations; the reciprocity agreement if adopted and maintained will in time make equal well known its effect on the trade in natural products, but the effects will be of two different sorts, and will stand in no casual relation one to the other.

Again the discussion has made clear that ever before, while the preference is a concession to British manufacturers, its primary motive was and is its most notable effect has been, to benefit Canadians themselves by lowering the price of imported manufactures. Articles of British manufacture pay only two-thirds of the duties paid by similar articles of American manufacture, and competition keeps down the price of the goods if the United States manufacturer succeeds in selling his goods to Canadians, he must cut down his invoice prices accordingly. For this reason alone the preference will never be repealed or diminished.

Lastly, the discussion has made clear that it is absolutely vain to expect any British preference on natural products in return for the Canadian preference on manufactured goods. The indispensable condition of such a preference is a tax on food imported into Britain from other countries than the British dominions, and the last three general elections have made it abundantly certain that no such tax will ever be imposed by the British Parliament.

In order to preserve themselves from other countries, the United States will have to abandon as a party what they have been calling their "tariff reform" policy. The Lloyd George budget system of taxation has now become law in all important features, and it has come to stay in British fiscal legislation. "Reforms" there will be of various sorts before many years, but there will never be a tax on food, and therefore never a preference to the colonies. For the future the people of the United Kingdom will maintain their own fiscal system regardless of the dominions, and the people of the dominions, whatever the others may do, will certainly make such arrangements about trade in natural products as are most likely to promote their own prosperity. The chances are strongly in favor of the cordial ratification of the reciprocity agreement.

"THE YELLOW PERIL"

There is some talk of a probability that Japan, having humiliated the Russian Bear, is now ready for a tilt with the Eagle. While there seems little likelihood of such an event, it is worth while to consider some of the difficulties in the way of such a struggle. It has been claimed by Congressman Hobson that Japan could land a hundred thousand men on the western shores of the States and practically place the Union at its mercy. Along this line of argument, the question has been discussed by both sides of the controversy, and the alarmists

have endeavored to work up a panic. Even some of the military critics of Europe have entered into the belief that a war between the two countries is inevitable, sooner or later, claiming that the all-absorbing question of commercial control of the Pacific was trying on a conflict. Many of them express the belief that the States would suffer seriously in the beginning of the war, and that while it might win eventually, it would cost the lives of men and means, yet that this is by no means certain.

Japan and the United States are only 6,000 miles apart. The first part of a conflict between them, presuming for a moment that such an unwise step is ever taken, would be on the water. It would resolve itself into a question of the superiority of their respective battlefleets. The result would be naturally a complete naval war, but no matter how the vessels compare on paper, the United States fleet could be depended upon to give a good account of themselves, as they did in every naval battle they have engaged in.

On the issues were decided at sea, comes the problem of transporting troops over the vast expanse of water between the two countries, and it would be one of the most difficult tasks ever undertaken by any military authority in the history of the world. First there is the necessity of furnishing transports for the troops, and to those who have estimated the obstacles in the way of shipping large bodies of soldiers 6,000 miles by water, the problem is a serious one.

Counting 500 men to a vessel it would require 200 ships to bring one hundred thousand troops to America. They must be victualled for a month's travel, and if any part of the army is cavalry, transports must also be provided for their horses. The most important part of the movement would be the protection of the transports. One well manned warship could sink them all on short notice if they were not walled in with battleships, and even then it is a question if they could keep out of harm's way, especially when it is remembered that the modern war vessel can place shells a distance of eight or ten miles with unerring accuracy, and that these missiles will destroy any transport afloat.

After making the ocean voyage safely, the troops have to solve the problem of landing. With a month's warning Uncle Sam could have a large number of regulars and volunteers along the Pacific coast to destroy any army of a hundred thousand men trying to land. It is claimed that San Pedro is the most accessible point at which soldiers could be landed, but even there, cannon could be trained on the incoming vessels, and on the landing troops with such ease as to make sure of their destruction before they could reach the shore.

Finally if it were submitted for the sake of argument that Japan or any other nation could land a hundred thousand men on the Pacific coast, there would be no necessity for haste. Let the announcement go forth that a foreign army has landed on the shores of the United States, and men numbering millions would be ready for instant action. The war scare may have arisen out of the arguments of missionary speakers possessing more enthusiasm than logic. Speakers of the Laymen's Missionary Movement declared only that the Orientals had to be Christianized in order to avert war between them and the less populous countries. If Christians believe that the money now spent on armament and military in general should be all expended on missionaries, it seems sad to find upon reflection that Christian professing to believe and the conduct of Christian peoples are at wide variance.

The Commission on the "Trust in God and keep your powder dry" is still the practical one. In other words, the peace movement is progressing slowly.

INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN

Social changes tremendous and far-reaching are in train in the United Kingdom. Those who know the strongly conservative workings of the old country mind, and have heard old countrymen speak with superlative irritation and contempt of the young set, will not accept his motherly legislation of Germany, must try to stand amazed at the bill providing for industrial insurance recently submitted to the House of Commons. They must stand amazed not so much at the introduction of the bill as at the general approval and sympathy with which, according to the cables, it has been received. Coming on top of the epoch making budget of two years ago, upon the establishment of old age pensions, the present proposal is a triumph for the social reformers of the United Kingdom. They are seeing translated into legislation the visions of their youth. For Lloyd-George it is another splendid piece of daring, another great conquest of peace.

Some idea of the significance of the bill may be formed when it is stated that insurance against sickness will become compulsory for 14,700,000 old country wage-earners. As the population of the United Kingdom is now about 35,000,000 this means that there will be very few industrial workers who do not carry sickness insurance. This portion of the bill is based upon the German model, although as a whole, Lloyd-George's scheme excels similar German legislation in comprehensiveness. All industrial workers between 16 and 65 earning less than \$800 per annum with certain classes excepted, must insure against sickness. Each male worker is to pay eight shillings a week, and each female worker six shillings out of his or her wages. The employer is to add to this six pence, and the Government in turn, will contribute four pence.

On this basis it is figured that for male workers a sick allowance of 42.50 weekly will be made for the first three months, and in case of female workers 31.87 weekly for the same period. Subsequently the allowance is to be \$1.25 a week, even if the sickness or invalidity is permanent. It should be stated that the figures in the different despatches do not quite agree. However, those just given will doubtless prove approximately correct.

Such are the main provisions for compulsory insurance against sickness. Side by side with these are proposals, the beneficence of which it would be impossible to highly to overstate. The industrial classes which suffer terrible ravages from the white plague are to be helped by the establishment of sanatoria, a capital sum of \$7,500,000 being voted for the construction of these institutions, and \$5,000,000 annually for their maintenance. The humane provision is to be made that in maternity cases women are to be granted \$7.50 weekly, but the condition is attached that they refrain from work for one month after child birth. Again, contributions from young persons under 16 are provided for in order of receiving monetary allowances on falling sick, such young persons are apparently to receive free medical attendance, and in cases of consumption the benefit of the sanatoria. The money received from these youthful workers is to be funded and paid to them at the age of 31, at which age it is assumed the money will prove the most useful.

A point, and an extremely important point, in which the proposed British scheme goes beyond the German one, is the inclusion in the compulsory sickness insurance of clerks and other white-collar workers. They are to be classed as manual labor. Naturally domestic servants come under the bill, and their case has been explained by Mr. Lloyd-George in an interview. The bill is a triumph for the social reformers of the United Kingdom, and not least there will be a permanent increase of national efficiency.

Today we are too near David Lloyd-George to appreciate him at his true value. It is, however, quite safe to say that when the history of the twentieth century comes to be written, when the names of the benefactors of the common people come to be recorded, the name of David Lloyd-George will stand out as prominently as do those of Peel and Gladstone in the century that has just closed. And this man, who has made the shadows of life less dark for millions of his countrymen and for generations of them yet unborn, who has forced the favored and the fortunate to recognize that the common people are not necessarily the reward of idleness, nor yet poverty the punishment of inherent vice, this man, let us remember, comes himself from the people. There is the hope of nations, the guarantee of democracies. No longer must the countries of the world look to any hereditary or patrimonial class of lawgivers.

For from out of the common folk of our life men like David Lloyd-George will ever arise to right, to right the wrongs and to fight the battles of the people.

under present conditions. That makes no difference, we accept the difference, which this country is to make.

So much for the sickness and accident insurance. The allied scheme of insurance against unemployment is peculiarly British. It is a 50-manual, in close connection with the system of labor exchanges recently inaugurated by Mr. Winston Churchill. For the present, unemployment insurance is to apply only to the engineering, shipbuilding and the house-building trades, which are estimated to employ some 2,500,000 workmen. Both workmen and employers are to pay five cents weekly. The Government will contribute \$3,750,000 annually, or about one-fourth of the total cost of the insurance. The maximum out-of-work allowance is to be \$3.75 per week, and the minimum \$1.75 a week. No alms will be paid during strikes or lockouts. A voluntary system of unemployment insurance will be offered to workers engaged in trades other than those mentioned above.

These in outline, are the radical changes which Lloyd-George proposes to introduce into industrial England. The bulk of the administrative work will fall upon approved friendly societies, whose members are being largely utilized in the scheme. The latter combines the advantages of Government control with that of competition between the various friendly societies, which co-operate with the Government. A central insurance board will be created, with representation upon it of medical men. There will be also an administrative board and advisory committees of experts. With a scheme of this nature practically endorsed by both the historic political parties of Great Britain another proposal may be said to have been knocked down from beneath the old individualistic theory. And yet only forty years ago so strongly was this theory held in the old country that the establishment of a system of public schools was considered a heresy. The necessity for the far-reaching reforms of the present Liberal Government was a legacy from the preceding twenty years of Conservative rule, during which little was done for the people. The old individualism of life in the old country was becoming too great a menace. The power of wealth required to be curbed and the grip of privilege to be loosened. Something had to be done when millions of people were existing chronically on verge of starvation. As the cost of the state insurance scheme is to come largely from the taxes levied by the Lloyd-George budget, wealth and privilege will now meet in a greater measure their obligations to the people. In other words the humble workers will receive a fairer share of the wealth they produce. A new era will surely begin in the United Kingdom, and not least there will be a permanent increase of national efficiency.

Today we are too near David Lloyd-George to appreciate him at his true value. It is, however, quite safe to say that when the history of the twentieth century comes to be written, when the names of the benefactors of the common people come to be recorded, the name of David Lloyd-George will stand out as prominently as do those of Peel and Gladstone in the century that has just closed. And this man, who has made the shadows of life less dark for millions of his countrymen and for generations of them yet unborn, who has forced the favored and the fortunate to recognize that the common people are not necessarily the reward of idleness, nor yet poverty the punishment of inherent vice, this man, let us remember, comes himself from the people. There is the hope of nations, the guarantee of democracies. No longer must the countries of the world look to any hereditary or patrimonial class of lawgivers.

For from out of the common folk of our life men like David Lloyd-George will ever arise to right, to right the wrongs and to fight the battles of the people.

NO CHANGE IN HERD LAW

Many farmers are seemingly under the impression that important changes were made in the provisions of the Herd Law last session, as a number of enquiries have been received regarding this matter.

There was, however, no amendment made to the herd law in the House of Commons, and the only change in the law is that now a man is not paid for driving cattle to the pound. Formerly he received a certain allowance for impounding cattle and it was argued that in some localities this was a special inducement to a certain class of people to round up cattle and put them in pound. Now the only inducement a man has is for the protection of his crop.



It is only a few years since concrete was generally accepted as a reliable building material, yet the differences which this convenient and economical form of construction has made in the outlook of the farmer in these few years, has done much to revolutionize things on the farm.

The growing scarcity of lumber and its consequent rise in price, has gradually caused that commodity to assume the general aspect of a luxury. So much lumber is used on the farm for buildings and fences that its extremely high price has made it almost prohibitive to the average farmer unless he has an extra large amount of money to spend on outlay. Wire fencing partially solved the problem, but real relief did not come until concrete was proven by actual tests to be not only practicable, but to possess many advantages over wood as a building material.

The uses to which concrete can be put are practically without limit, more particularly on the farm, where the list includes forms of construction ranging from the large hip-roofed barn down to a nest-box that deceives the wisest old layer in the brood. These uses have been extended largely by a series of extensive experiments conducted under the auspices of the Canada Cement Company, on farms throughout the country. This large concern, which has fostered the concrete building process in Canada, has been a large factor in the spreading of knowledge of concrete and its uses. Recently it has distributed 6,000 copies of a book entitled "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete." This book contains information which makes it possible for any farmer to do much for his farm with concrete work on a farm with concrete, and is given free of charge. This generous distribution of literature and the efforts of the firm to show the farmer how practical concrete really is, have earned for them the highest of commendations.

The most recent plan to introduce concrete to the farmer is a contest arranged by the Canada Cement Company. The lines along which the contest is planned are broad enough to enable every farmer to compete with equal chance of success with the experienced user of concrete. In each Province there are four cash prizes of equal value offered, each prize \$100. The first is to be given to the farmer in each Province who will use the greatest number of barrels of "Canada Cement" in a given time on his farm. The second prize will be given to the farmer in each Province who uses "Canada Cement" on his farm in 1911 for the greatest number of purposes. The third is to be given to the farmer in each Province who furnishes a photograph showing the best of any particular kind of work done on his farm during 1911 with "Canada Cement." The fourth will be for the farmer in each Province furnishing the most complete description of how any particular piece of work, shown by any photograph sent in, was done. This contest will be open until November 15th, 1911.

Already much has been accomplished on the farm by the use of concrete. Perhaps the greatest argument in its favor, and one which has developed only since concrete has actually been put into general use, is its health-promoting properties. If sickness occurs in a city to any great extent, a searching investigation usually follows, conducted by a medical health officer, with the result that it traces back to its cause and this cause removed.

The farmer must be his own medical health officer. He must look to the causes to be found on his own farm. A great deal is now being done along these lines, and in many places, particularly in the West, it has been found that a number of the causes of sickness can be avoided by the use of concrete. A common sense view of the situation shows that the healthful material is peculiarly well adapted to measures of sanitation and in preventing germs from spreading.

Possibly the place visited more often than any other by the farmer is his well. If it is situated that unhealthful ground streams can leak into the drinking water, there is every possibility of the unhealthfulness being communicated to the farmer and his family by the most direct route. Concrete has done much to remedy this. If a well is built of concrete—a solid cylinder set into the ground—it is impossible for such leakage to occur. In the same way a concrete dairy provides but a slim accommodation for disease germs. These two simple precautions are a long stride in the direction of good health, as water and milk, the latter even more than the former, are the commonest of the germ-distributing agencies and both are used frequently by the farmer and his family.

Not only has the modern farmer studied and learned of the germs which might, in the case of water and milk, be termed, internal. He has gone a step further and has decided that the barnyard must also be subjected to some changes if doctors' pills and doctors' bills are to be dodged.

The average barnyard—there are many worse, some better—consists of a stack of hay or straw, a manure pile, a watering trough, and a spongy, oozy mass of mud, dirt, and filth, in between and all around. Most farmers will recognize this type as by far the most unhealthful. With the exception of the mud, the materials can be found on almost any farm and should cost little or nothing.

able to avoid this objectionable condition in a barnyard. Owing to the stamping of cattle and the rooting and scratching of the smaller stock, the ground seems to be kept constantly worked up into its oozy state. Into this, and through it, the farmer is compelled to make his way several times a day while doing his chores. Despite his best efforts, a certain amount remains upon his shoes and clothing. If he escapes the germs that are sure to exist in the stagnant wallow, and does not catch a cold from wetting his feet in it, he always runs the risk of carrying some small germs into the house on his shoes, where they dry into fine dust and are stirred up by the next sweeping, filling the atmosphere that has to be breathed.

To avoid this altogether would be impossible, but the farmer has found a way which can be done to alleviate the barnyard troubles.

Instead of wading through mud, the farmer and his family walk dry-shod to the barn and amongst the buildings on concrete walks and drive-ways. Instead of standing in a muddy hole, while he waters the stock, he stands on a concrete platform, on which is set a concrete drinking pool. This serves a double purpose of not only providing cleaner water for the horses and cattle, but also does not harbor the germs of contagious diseases which so often lurk in old wooden drinking troughs.

His small stock and poultry, instead of rooting in the mud and filth for their food, take it from a concrete feeding trough laid in a convenient spot in the barnyard. This may be swept down or washed off and prevents a waste of feed.

The use of concrete as drainage material and in forming gutters under eaves makes it possible for farmers' wives and daughters to visit the barns without danger of contracting colds and without many other unpleasant noises.

With water pressure secured from a concrete cistern built above ground, and the use of concrete in the building of closets, many of the objectionable features are removed and with proper drainage, much can be done to make such buildings perfectly sanitary.

Aside from its advantages as a germ-proof material, concrete finds favor with the farmer of today because he can use it himself as easily as he could use wood. All that is required is a quantity of broken stone, sand, and Portland cement. The molds are easily constructed and can be made of old pieces of lumber handy. With the exception of the cement, the materials can be found on almost any farm and should cost little or nothing.

For Best Value IN Harness & Saddles SEE

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W. L. Elliott

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LOCHINVAR NEWS

When it became known that Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Taylor, who had been in the district for some time, were about to leave the district, a feeling was manifested that something should be done to mark the respect in which they were held in this community. Accordingly a committee was got to work, and the worthy couple were made the recipients of suitable gifts and the following address:

Dear Friends: It is with feelings of regret that we learned that you and your family intended leaving this district, where you have lived among us for upwards of ten years.

Our people felt they must get together and in some way manifest their good will and appreciation of you as citizens.

We recall the pioneer days when good, rugged men and money scarce, that there were few if any settlers who would not help in a good substantial way to get a start.

In those days when the dollar is in its upmost, people appreciate cheerfully rendered assistance.

We have always admired your musical ability, at gatherings similar to this you have furnished instrumental music of a high order without money and without price.

We have frequently remarked that you always have a good word for your aged parents. This certainly is commendable.

We believe that one may wrong you and you will forgive him, but let a man speak ill of your father or mother—if he proposes to do so, he had better stand out of the reach of your right arm.

We need not refer to your work in the church and Sunday school, it would make this address too lengthy.

We trust that after you have amassed your fortune, you will turn your steps towards Lochinvar—the garden of Alberta—the best province of Canada. In all our houses the latch string will be out to you.

We ask you to accept this violin as a small token of our esteem and hope your fine touch on those strings will cheer others as it has cheered us in the past.

Mrs. Taylor will please accept this cutlery as a tangible token of our regard.

Again let us express our deep regret at your departure. We are all united in wishing you and your family a long and prosperous career.

In behalf of the citizens of Lochinvar.

A. W. Archibald
Walton Archibald
Fred McFadden
Lochinvar, May 6th, 1911.

ALIX NEWS

A good part of last year's baseball team will re-appear on this year's line-up at the local team, including R. Hall, H. R. Smith, Len Murray, Clyde Pittman, and D. J. Green. Four new players have been added, B. Sears, L. D. Dorsey, T. A. Tegen, and R. L. Dowell, who have taken up their residence in Alix since the close of the 1910 season. The boys have been hard at practice and may be depended upon to keep up the record established last year.

On Thursday of last week Thor, Swanson, of Lamerton, was taken in custody by Constable Curry and was brought before Justice Darlow, who imposed sentence of three months at the Port for vagrancy. When found by the constable, he was sleeping in a clump of brush. He is somewhat unfortunate individual, and a number of Lamerton citizens have at different times considered some satisfactory manner in which to provide for his welfare.

On Monday of this week the farm house of P. A. Aldrich, south of town was burned to the ground. Mr. Aldrich and all the members of the family were away at the time, but a neighbor who saw the fire, succeeded in saving the granary and dairy house, which were within a few feet of the house. None of the contents were saved except a rifle and a trunk, while the family were left without food, shelter or clothing, save the clothes they wore when they left the house.

While out for an automobile ride on Sunday last with Geo. W. Bell in Mr. Bell's car, Mr. M. C. King, proprietor of the Grand Hotel, met with a serious accident which will lay him up for weeks. The machine was bowling along at about twenty miles an hour, and as they approached a curve in the road Mr. King was afraid the car would turn turtle and jumped, landing with his right arm in a gopher hole. The momentum of his fall wrenched his arm, dislocating it at the elbow, and breaking both bones of the forearm.

STETTLER NEWS
Arthur Thompson died in Cas-

tor Thursday night, after a short illness from typhoid. His remains were shipped through Stettler on Friday train for Chilliwack, B. C., where interment will take place. His wife, mother and step-father of the deceased, accompanied the remains.

On Monday, May 8th, at 7 p.m., at the home of Clara Mills, 7th Ave., west, Calgary, William Annie Melrose, of Stettler, was married to Miss Florence Katherine Graham, of Galt, Ont., by the Rev. Mr. Clark, pastor of the Knox Presbyterian Church, Calgary. The couple arrived on Thursday's train, and are keeping house on Saunders street.

Mayor J. P. Grigg's residence on Taylor Street, some very near being destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon about two o'clock, caused by a gasoline explosion. The kitchen and back porch were almost immediately enveloped in flames. Mrs. Grigg had the presence of mind to close the door between the kitchen and the rest of the building thereby cutting off the draft, and in all likelihood the means of the building being saved. The alarm was quickly given, Mrs. Grigg calling immediately on the telephone. Neighbors were quickly on hand with pails, the pump being close by, succeeded in holding the fire in check until the arrival of the fire brigade while others removed the furniture. The fire brigade turned out in good form, and were on the scene with the chemical engine in a very short time possibly within three or four minutes after the bell was sounded. The engine worked fine and the fire was soon put out.

CASTOR NEWS

The body of an unknown man answering to the name of "John" was buried in Castor cemetery Friday. The deceased had been knocking around the town for a week or so previous to his death picking up odd jobs among them being pin setter at the bowling alley. On Tuesday night he left the alley about midnight, a little later he went into the National Hotel, where he prowled about until he fell down the cellar steps, receiving a fracture of the skull; this with hemorrhage of the brain, resulted in death a couple of hours after he was found by the night porter. Dr. McPherson was called, but the man was past medical skill.

Arthur Berkeley Thompson passed away in the Castor hospital on Thursday, May 11th, at the age of twenty-nine years and six months, after a short illness, death being due to the ravages of typhoid fever. The deceased young man was born in the state of Washington; when still a child moving with his parents to Chilliwack, B.C., where he spent the most of his life. He came to Stettler about three years ago as a manager of the Crown Lumber Co.'s yard at that point, later entering into partnership with Mr. Ed. Be-ger. The new firm opened a branch of their business at Castor in the spring of 1910, and Mr. Thompson moved to this point to take charge of the business. Since coming here he has been one of the foremost in promoting anything to the interest of the town. He was one of the first elected councillors of the newly organized town municipality; also elected a member of the School Board. Mr. Thompson leaves a mother and wife to mourn his loss. A funeral service was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Smith Sunday afternoon, with Rev. A. D. Archibald officiating under the direction of the Castor lodge of the A. F. & A. M., of which the deceased was a member at Calgary. The body was shipped to Chilliwack on Monday's train, where it will be taken charge of by the Maritime funeral home, and interred with their rights.

PONOKA NEWS

The death of Elizabeth R. Yuill, wife of Geo. H. Taylor, took place at their home in the Magie district on Wednesday night, May 10th, aged 45 years, two months, and twenty three days. So Charlie has gone. Gone to Red Deer. The bank customers will miss the bright countenance and kindly bearing of Charlie McMillan, who has been on our local bank staff for close upon two years. "Yes, Charlie, dear Charlie is away, and his dear girls are singing. Will he come back again."

Previous to moving out to their farm in the Hazel Hill district, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gee were the pivot of a happy rally on Wednesday evening of last week. A large number of the young folks of the Grand Meadows district met at their home and enjoyed a splendid evening's fun.

Last week-end a number of our citizens motored to Asker and had a very happy sojourn.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Root was visited, and before turning homeward, W. Magadens and family were honored with a call. At their hospitality was liberally dispensed and hearty invitations to pay return visits extended.

THE CENSUS ENUMERATOR

You are probably going to be insulated within the next few weeks—at least you may think you are being insulated and that right in your own home, but as a matter of fact it will be merely that unfortunate individual the census enumerator doing his duty for the Dominion Government.

When he comes to your door and enquires if you are crazy or colored or deaf, if you are an idiot, an Indian or a dummy, don't alarm the door in his face and tell him through the keyhole. Invite him in and tell him all about yourself, your family, your pocket dog, your chickens and tabby cat, and anything else he cares to ask and he will care to ask many things that you will consider none of his business or which he cannot imagine will affect the Dominion in any way.

The ethics of taking census should be studied diligently for the next three weeks in order that you will be prepared for his visit.

Here are a few of the questions he may ask:
Are you blind, deaf, or dumb?
Are you an idiot, lunatic, crazy or silly?
Are you insured? What is your age? (Ladies must answer.)

The question which the enumerator will ask are classified under a number of sections. Population consists of course. Therefore he will first enquire if you are one person.

The next deals with disability compensation and morality. Five and six refer to need and fruit crops and animal raising. Seven is about farming, and eight about forestry. Another section asks for factory statistics—the value of the property owned.

School teachers, ministers and people engaged in similar occupations will have a special long list of questions to answer. Information regarding fisheries come under another head.

The Government also wishes to secure statistics relating to mining development in the Dominion. Under this head managers are required to tell the amount of capital invested in their enterprise and the number of employees and the hours they work.

The enumerators will start to work about the end of this month.

DIVORCE UNDER ANOTHER NAME

(Red Deer News.)
While the Roman church professes to abhor divorce, it sanctions separations upon grounds that would not be considered for a moment by divorce courts remarks an exchange.

Take the case of the Heberts, recently the subject of so much unfavorable comment. The couple were married by a Methodist minister. They lived together until they had two children, one of whom died. Then they were declared by the courts—ecclesiastical and civil—to have

been living improperly. Their child is treated as illegitimate. They have the stigma of having lived together illegally.

Suppose the temple did violate a canon of a church! Is that a sufficient reason, upon any moral grounds, for divorcing them? If it is the aim of the Roman Catholic church to lessen immorality, if the Papacy de facto preserve the sanctity of the home, as we are told so often; if that church has the interest of the children of such marriages at heart, would it not refuse to permit a separation under such circumstances? Or, to put it another way, is the Roman Church not an accomplice to an act of bigamy in assisting one of those persons to marry again? What is the difference between a separation of this kind and a divorce granted by the court? It must seem to any person with a logical mind a much more serious, and a much more reprehensible thing, to divorce a couple upon such grounds as those than upon the grounds recognized by the Senate of Canada!

Is there anything in all this world that is of more importance to you than good digestion? Food must be eaten to sustain life and must be digested and converted into blood. When the digestive apparatus fails, the whole body suffers. Chamberlain's Tablets are a rational and reliable cure for indigestion. They increase the flow of bile, purify the stomach, and tone up the whole digestive apparatus to a natural and healthy action. For sale by dealers everywhere.

THE NEW ERA

A virile, working Christianity is what the world was waiting for. To that end the creeds are being revised. A London, Ontario, despatch under a recent date says:

There may be a new Presbyterian confession of faith, owing to do with social problems. The creed was prepared by the

Social and Moral Reform board last week for presentation to the general assembly in June, and last evening Rev. J. Gibson, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, enunciated some of the clauses in addressing the Local Trades and Labor Council.

"Among its most striking features the creed declares that the obligations of wealth."

"The church declares that the getting of wealth should be in obedience to Christian ideals, and that all wealth must be held or administered as a trust from God for the good of humanity. The church protests against undue desire for wealth, untimely pursuit of gain, and, for moderate exaltation of riches."

"For the application of Christian principles to the operation of industrial associations, whether of labor or capital."

"We hold that the distribution of the products of industry ought to be made such that it might be approved by the Christian conscience."

"For the abolition of poverty."


"We believe in the maintenance of a standard of living, so that every person shall have sufficient air, light, food, shelter, comforts and recreations to make the conditions of his life wholesome. We believe that, when, whenever possible, he should be led to earn these for himself and those dependent on him; but that when through old age, accident, sickness, or any other incapacity, the family, or individual is unable to become self supporting, society should make adequate provision for them."

This means that the pressing problem of the age is political economy or the science of fair distribution of wealth. The times certainly look brighter for the fundamental reformers.

Tetter, Salt Rheum and Eczema
Are cured by Chamberlain's Salve. This salve relieves the itching and burning caused by these troubles.

VARICOSE VENS CURED

NO NAMES USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT.
Confined to His Home for Weeks.



"Heavy work, severe strain and evil habits in youth brought on Varicose Vens. When I worked and the aching would become unbearable and I was often laid up for a week at a time. My family physician told me as operation was my only hope—but I dreaded it. I tried several specialists, but none found out they wanted was my money. I commenced to look upon all doctors as little better than swindlers. One day my son told me I was a fool to go on so much and told him my condition. He advised me to consult Dr. Kennedy & Kennedy. My previous was some time ago and during the first month's treatment I was somewhat discouraged. However, continued treatment for some time longer was of great service and with complete cure. I could only earn \$15 a week in a machine shop before treatment, now I am earning \$30 and better from a day. I wish all sufferers knew of your valuable treatment."
HELELY C. LOCUST.

HAS YOUR BLOOD BEEN DISEASED?

BLOOD POISONS are the most prevalent and most serious diseases. They sap the very life blood of the victim and unless entirely eradicated from the system will cause serious complications. Beware of Mercury. It may suppress the symptoms—but NEW BLOOD CURE ALL BLOOD DISEASES.

YOUNG OR MIDDLE AGED MEN—Impudent acts or later excesses have broken down your system. You feel the symptoms at once. Headache, dizziness, nervousness and irritability. Have you not lost your appetite? Are you not losing weight? Have you not lost your sleep? Have you not lost your energy? Have you not lost your vitality? Have you not lost your health? Have you not lost your life? If you have, you need Dr. Kennedy & Kennedy's New Blood Cure. It will cure you of all blood diseases. It will give you new blood. It will give you new life. It will give you new health. It will give you new vitality. It will give you new energy. It will give you new strength. It will give you new power. It will give you new wisdom. It will give you new knowledge. It will give you new understanding. It will give you new insight. It will give you new vision. It will give you new hope. It will give you new faith. It will give you new love. It will give you new peace. It will give you new joy. It will give you new happiness. It will give you new contentment. It will give you new satisfaction. It will give you new fulfillment. It will give you new meaning. It will give you new purpose. It will give you new direction. It will give you new guidance. It will give you new support. It will give you new help. It will give you new aid. It will give you new assistance. It will give you new encouragement. It will give you new inspiration. It will give you new motivation. It will give you new stimulation. It will give you new energizing. It will give you new invigorating. It will give you new refreshing. It will give you new revitalizing. It will give you new rejuvenating. It will give you new renewing. It will give you new restoring. It will give you new rebuilding. It will give you new reconstructing. It will give you new reorganizing. It will give you new reestablishing. It will give you new reconstituting. It will give you new reinvigorating. It will give you new reenergizing. It will give you new restimulating. It will give you new reinvigorating. It will give you new reenergizing. It will give you new restimulating.

DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY

Cor. Michigan Ave. and Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

NOTICE All letters from Canada must be addressed to our Canadian Correspondence Department in Windsor, Ont. If you desire to see personally call at our Medical Institute in Detroit as we see and treat no patients in our Windsor office, which is for correspondence and laboratory for Canadian business only. Address all letters as follows: DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY, Windsor, Ont.

Write for our private address.

\$3,600 in Cash Prizes for Farmers

ARE you going to build that new house? Are you going to build that new barn? Are you going to build that new garage? Are you going to build that new driveway? Are you going to build that new fence? Are you going to build that new well? Are you going to build that new pump? Are you going to build that new silo? Are you going to build that new feedlot? Are you going to build that new wash rack? Are you going to build that new manure pit? Are you going to build that new compost heap? Are you going to build that new fertilizer spreader? Are you going to build that new harrow? Are you going to build that new plow? Are you going to build that new mowing machine? Are you going to build that new reaper? Are you going to build that new threshing machine? Are you going to build that new combine? Are you going to build that new truck? Are you going to build that new car? Are you going to build that new boat? Are you going to build that new houseboat? Are you going to build that new motorboat? 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SPLENDID CONDITION OF ALBERTA CROPS

The latest bulletin issued by the census office makes the following reports on the crops and live stock of Canada:

The seedling and growing season for the whole of Canada, has opened late this year, and the month of April has been marked by hard frosts, but May has been a favorable cultivation of land and rainfall has been sufficient for healthy vegetation.

Fall wheat, which is grown chiefly in Ontario and Alberta, showed an average condition of 83 per cent. at the end of April, being 89 per cent. in Alberta and 81 per cent. in Ontario. In Ontario, however, April frosts were destructive in some regions, and from 12 to 34 per cent. of the area sown has been reported as winter killed. Central counties north of Lake Ontario suffered worse, the average loss reported being 34 per cent. In eastern counties 27 per cent. of the crop area has been destroyed. In southern counties of Lake Erie, the loss is 10 per cent.; northern counties and districts, 1.6 per cent., and eastern counties between the St. Lawrence and Ottawa report 15 per cent.

For the whole of Canada the area of winter killed is reported to be 21 per cent., and the present condition of the growing crops is 83.

Alberta 124 per cent. of clover was heaved out by spring frosts, and the average condition of hay and clover at the end of April was 89 per cent. Alberta shows better than any other part of Canada, the average being 93 per cent. Nova Scotia comes next with 92.55 and in Quebec, British Columbia and Saskatchewan, the condition is over 90. In Ontario it is 86, and in Manitoba 85 percent.

The percentage of total seedling completed at the end of April was 21.35 in Quebec, 44 in Ontario, 47 in Manitoba, 47.30 in Saskatchewan, 66.81 in Alberta and 76.90 in British Columbia. Manitoba and Saskatchewan had 70 per cent. of the proposed spring wheat sown at the end of April and Alberta and British Columbia 80 per cent.

The maritime provinces have scarcely made a beginning of seeding operations at the end of April, and in Quebec barely one-fourth of the spring wheat, oats and barley were sown. In Ontario 51 per cent. of the spring wheat was in the ground 44 per cent. of oats and 42 per cent. of barley.

Reports on the condition of live stock is good for all the provinces, being 95 for horses, 92.43 for milch cows, 90.56 for other cattle, 93.32 for sheep and 94.61 for swine. Alberta is below 90 for horses, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta for milch cows, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia for sheep, but generally the condition ranges about 90 per cent.

MR. FORTUNE IN THE LIVERLIGHT

The Calgary Alberta, Saturday, contained a report of the meeting of the Temperance and Moral Reform Executive Committee of the Province, which met in the city Friday last, as follows:

Presenting an unbroken front to the enemy, the executive committee of the Alberta Temperance and Moral Reform League yesterday refused to accept the resignation of the field secretary, Rev. W. G. Fortune, and thus announced to the world their confidence in his moral character.

After six hours of more or less heated debate on a subject presented by J. H. McDonald, of Strathcona, for an investigating committee appointed some time ago, the resignation was not accepted, and led by Rev. Dr. McQueen, of Edmonton, the gathering sang, "Blest be the Tie that Binds," as a sort of rallying song, and thus ended the duty at the License Victualers' Association.

Some time ago Mr. Fortune was made the object of considerable unpleasant notoriety, it being alleged that he had fallen into a trap set by members of the Lacombe Victualers' Association. According to this story, the hotelman paid a proposition to trap Mr. Fortune into committing indiscretions. Mr. Fortune was able to clearly vindicate himself, and thus acquitted of the vile charge.

It is understood the woman resorted to artful feminine wiles even asking him to join a party of prominent Victorians on a trout fishing trip. His views on the wealth producing possibilities of real estate ventures was solicited, and invitations to spend an evening at her home followed. The lady in order to earn the \$1,000 had to show that she accomplished the object of the alleged conspiracy,

and she contended that the field secretary visited her "home." This Mr. Fortune most strenuously denied, and as the statements made against him emanated from a member of the Lacombe Victualers' Association, no credence given them by the men who know Mr. Fortune as a Christian minister and high-minded gentleman.

The meeting yesterday was held in one of the parlors of the Central Methodist church, and was attended by some twenty-five members, representative of all parts of the province. According to reports the investigating committee contained themselves with presenting the evidence gathered without expressing an opinion. Rev. Dr. McQueen, of Edmonton, is said to have attacked the committee, and there were some warm exchanges. However, the upshot of it all was the passing of a motion refusing to accept the resignation, and voting confidence in the field secretary. Mr. Fortune will continue his position, and according to reports, plans will be considered for prosecuting a local option campaign probably in the Red Deer district. Rev. Geo. Webster, of Okotoks district president.

REFLECTIONS FOR EVERYBODY

Everywhere throughout the west we hear people complain of the high price of living. Everything costs excessively. Yet in each every month, the Canadian Pacific has added another million or two to its earnings. Has this some relation to the high prices that prevail throughout these Prairie Provinces? Of course it has! It not only affects the cost of living but is a levy upon the progress and prosperity of our country.

Now, some superficial thinker, or rather some fellow who doesn't think as far as we will, blurt out with the hackneyed remark: "Where would we all be if it were not for the C.P.R.?" He cannot see that his query has nothing at all to do with the issue, but becomes confirmed in his ignorance when we all chime in: "Well, that's so! I never thought of it in that light before! We should all be back east, hogging potatoes and pulling turnips in summer, and chopping wood or fishing for smelt through holes in the ice in winter!"

But we are not back east, or down south or across the pond. We are here in the beginning of the second decade of the twentieth century, using our God-given intelligence for the betterment of every condition, as soon as we encounter it. Why should we allow any railway or other corporation to levy excessive toll upon us in a manner more smooth than that of the pirates and highwaymen of olden times but not a whit less treacherous. The abnormal receipts of the railway corporations are based upon excessive rates. There is no getting away from that fact. The law provides that the earnings shall not exceed ten per cent. Why is not the law enforced? Why, indeed.

The fact is that the masses have been living in the paradise of fools! We have been content to be called Liberals and Conservatives and to rally round the banner of the dear old party so long that the party manipulators have played with us as they saw fit. There are signs of an awakening. These things shall not always be. The foundation of party loyalty was poverty and dependence. Men are only now beginning to realize that in their own hands is the mastery. The light is slowly but surely dawning. Men are learning to combine in support of great principles and to forget creeds and parties, to break the bonds of enthrallment and to mentally mount as on eagle's wings.

We are not taking merely the viewpoint of the farmer, the artisan or the common laborer. Excessive charges affect all people. The Winnipeg Commercial speaking for the mercantile interests, sees it as we do, and has dealt with it in an excellent article from which we reproduce thus:

"It is impossible to dissociate the huge increase in earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway from the prosperity of the West where it derives most of its revenue. But it is equally plain that the enormous receipts are based on excessive charges. For nearly a generation the people of the west have complained about the abnormal tolls levied upon them by the company. They have refrained from taking vigorous measures because they have believed that redress and retribution would come some day. That day is now near at hand, if one may judge by the signs now apparent. The Dominion Railway Commission, and the Government before it, have simply taken the word of the railway of officials that the basis of rates is

all right, and no attempt has been made to ascertain the accuracy of that assertion. As the years go by minor inequalities and discriminations are adjusted, but beyond that there is no regulation of rates that can be regarded as helping the shippers and consignees. It is understood that the Canadian Pacific is prepared to defy the Government if necessary, and to arrange its rates and tolls in its own sweet way. It has never admitted that it is subject to the Railway Commission in the matter of tolls, and it takes advantage of the wide open provisions of its contract to assume a mightily independent attitude. It came a cropper once, however, in the matter of competing lines in Manitoba, and history is apt to repeat itself. "The railway companies charge all that the traffic will stand, which means that they extract the last cent out of the public for such service as they render. They will continue to do so until an indignant business element in the country rises in its might and puts the companies, with their precious contracts and agreements exactly where they belong. The practice of extortion can go on only so long as the victims refuse to take advantage of their opportunities for redress or revenge."

"It's a long worm that has no turn," to use a modernized version of an old maxim. The danger is that when the turn does come it may be carried too far, and the last state may be worse than the first.

"The proper remedy is a quick and efficient investigation into the whole question of rates and charges, especially in regard to freight business. This should be undertaken by the government or the Railway Commission, or even by a separate tribunal appointed for the purpose. The situation demands it, as it has during the past thirty or forty years, and no real relief for the over-burdened country can be obtained until such an inquiry is held. The west is particularly unfortunate as it is called upon to bear nearly all the load. If the people living on this side of Lake Superior could secure a refund of the amounts unjustly collected by the railways in their charges, opulence would reign supreme over the whole region. They could afford to buy out railway."

TO REFORM CHILDREN

At the convention of philanthropic workers and prison officials, held in Washington, one of the most interesting papers presented was that given by Emma Resewitz of St. Petersburg. Miss Resewitz's paper given here in full as its application to conditions all over the world is so practical; and were the suggestions carried out, juvenile vagabondage and crime would be reduced to the zero point in a very short time.

"It is certain," said Miss Resewitz, "that most juvenile criminals take their first step toward crime by vagabond ways, rather than by abandonment. One reason that they fall into such ways is that the school houses are so far from home, that they are led astray by bad companions. This could be prevented by having less pretentious school buildings with their great crowds of children; and by having them at more frequent intervals. The cottage system has been found best for many institutions, why not for schools? If the question were carefully studied I feel sure that the extra extra expense for having small schools scattered among the people would not be so great as the expense entailed on the state by the care of the vagabonds and criminals, who as the result of having to go to schools so far from home, are subject to temptations such as truancy, pilfering from wayside stalls, and later taking things of more value. To the expense of caring for them as juvenile criminals should also be added hospital care, for many are ruined physically as well as morally."

Another prevention would be moral instruction in schools. At present there is too much striving to win prizes for high rank, and too little attention paid to fitting the child for the great conflicts of life. They should be taught to love honest toil, and taught to believe a life of useful industry honorable. Children are apt to despise such work. I have seen more than one street boy pay a comrade to block his hands, or carry a bundle for him, because he thought it beneath his dignity to do such things for himself.

As children are often taught to be dishonest by adults, there should be severe laws dealing with those who lead any child or young person into crime. So long as the purveyors of vice can escape with no other punishment than a small fine, they will continue to debauch the young. There should be severe

penalties for this.

In France, Italy, Switzerland and Hungary, industrial boarding schools have been established, where good workmen and workwomen may be trained. The children of working people now add to their usual occupation and so become poor workers in their turn. Such schools would take children of regular schooling, and fit them to earn their living, while those who have no homes to go to would find a shelter and innocent amusements in such boarding schools.

In summing up, Miss Resewitz class three measures necessary to overcome the greatest dangers to childhood:

- 1.—To reform the schools.
- 2.—To secure severe penalties for those who lead youth into vice and crime.
- 3.—To establish boarding schools in industrial centres to ward off idleness and the tendency to a vagabond life.

Sick headache result from a disordered condition of the stomach, and can be cured by the use of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Try it. For sale by dealers everywhere.

Last year, when summer was on file, I left the broiling town, its weary stretch of pavements, and its buildings gray and brown, and wandered in the leafy woods, afar from strife and care, remote from all the carking things which drive men to despair. Oh, some may like the roar of wheels, the noise of busy mart, but in the woods I find the peace that soothes a troubled heart. The splendid majesty of trees makes human pomp seem vain; the music of the evening breeze beats any organ's strain; and every wind that fans your brow and sighs to you to rest, is sweeter than the frankincense of Araby the blest. I wandered in the wondrous woods where nature's hymns are sung, and lost the burden of my years, for all the world seemed young, and all the little griefs and hates, mean thought and ugly word, and every phase of city life seemed idle and absurd. You wash your soul of ugly stains and dirt and kindred goods, when you're communing with the trees, deep in the virgin woods. Yet even there man will intrude and change your smiles to frowns. A jay policeman ran me in and taxed me twenty bones.

C. M. Howell, a popular druggist of Greensburg, Ky., says, "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in our own household, and know it is excellent." For sale by dealers everywhere.



Public Notice

A Sitting of the District Court will be held at LACOMBE on WEDNESDAY, MAY 31st, commencing at 10 a.m.

L. F. CLARRY, Deputy Attorney General, Dated at Edmonton, 17th May, 1911.

AUCTION SALE

At Wittenberg P.O., Sec. 242-4, 4 miles south and 10 miles west of Rimbey, rain or shine. No reserve.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1st. Commencing at 1.

HORSES, (6 head)—One mare, weight 1650 lbs., 7 years old, foal at foot. Mare, weight 1150, 10 yrs. old; 3, weight 875, 9 years old; Horse, weight 800, 11 years old; Yearling colt.

CATTLE, (9 head)—4 good milk cows, 2 fresh, and 1 will be fresh soon; 2 two year old heifers; Yearling Hereford bull; 2 calves.

SHEEP, (9 head)—8 head high grade Shropshire ewes and lambs; Registered Leicestershire Rams.

IMPLEMENTS, Etc.—Two farm wagons, 3 horse John Deere disc, Brush breaking plow, McCormick mower, hay rake, bob sleighs, new set of heavy farm harness, set of light farm harness, good stock saddle, post hole digger, wire strainer, carpenter tools, high grade hammerless shot gun, cook stove, heater, canvas folding boat, a quantity of household goods, other articles too numerous to mention.

Free Lunch at Noon.

TERMS—All sums of \$10.00 and under Cash. Over that amount 12 months credit will be given. Purchasers must furnish good bankable notes bearing 5 per cent. interest. 5 per cent. discount for cash on all sums over \$10.00. No goods to be removed until terms of sale are complied with.

J. D. BARON, Auctioneer, W. L. & E. J. Field, Owners, P. Broderick, Clerk.

SNAPS IN TOWN PROPERTY

Lots 9 and 10, Block 7, corner of Dolmage & Railway Streets, opposite new C. P. R. Depot. A most desirable corner. Price \$3000. Half cash.

Lot 1, Block 6, 25x130, corner of Dolmage & Railway Streets, opposite new C. P. R. Depot. Price \$1500. Half cash.

Lot 1, Block 7, 25x130, corner of Mathias & Railway Streets, a good building site. Price \$1000. Half cash.

Lots 16 and 17, Block 7, 100x120, on Dolmage street, near Barnett Ave., splendid location. Price \$2600. One third cash.

INGLIS & HUTCHINSON

One MEN THAT SELL THE EARTH.



OUR STOCK

MAY TURN YOUR HEAD and Bewilder You by the Variety

We Show in Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Shirts, Underwear, etc.

Fit Reform Clothing, Original Slater Shoes, Took's Shirts and Collars, Fitwell Hats, are all Gook Lines. If they were not we would not stock them.

WATTT & HAY

The Exclusive Men's Furnishings

Russell Block Barnett Ave

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed, "Tender for Public Building Wetaskiwin, Alberta," will be received at this office until 4.00 p.m., on Tuesday, June 6th, 1911, for the construction of the building mentioned.

Plans, specifications and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the office of Mr. J. E. Cyr, Superintendent of Public Buildings for Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man., Mr. W. T. Mollard, Clerk of Works, Regina, Sask., at the Post Office, Wetaskiwin, at this department.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms the actual signature, the nature of occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. The tenderer be not accepted, the cheque will be returned. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, R. C. DESROCHERS, Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, May 9, 1911. Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

EDMONTON AND EDSON

6:30a Lv. Edmonton Ar. 10:05p 1:00p Ar. Edson Lv. 2:30p

Rates, Reservations and full information from JOHN McKENTY, City Passenger Agent, Phone 90 Barnett Ave Lacombe.

ST. CYPRIAN'S CHURCH, Church of England in Canada. Services every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Holy Communion 2nd and 4th Sundays.

Gules, classes, etc., as announced. Rev. Arthur J. PATSTONE, Rector.

SEE OUR Spring and Summer Suitings

Agency for House of Hobberlin made to measure. Prices from \$20.00 up. Large selection of patterns.

AGENCY FOR TROY STEAM LAUNDRY, EDMONTON Goods dispatched on Monday

Repairing Cleaning Pressing.

D. CAMERON, Tailor ALLAN STREET, Opp. ADELPHI HOTEL

Farm Machinery

When buying Machinery—Get the BEST The Deering Line

Farm Machinery of all kinds Soil Packers, Old Dominion Wagons, Manure Spreaders, P. & O. and Emerson Plows, Gasoline Engines, Tudhope Buggies & Democrats, Hay Machinery

JAMES GOURLAY, LACOMBE, Alta. Agent

Lacombe - - - Wholesale Liquor House - - -

BEST of Wine, BEST of Liquors, 7 Year Old Rye and Calgary Beer, EXCEL

F. L. SMITH

Lacombe Iron Works

Watson & Frizzell, Props.

General Blacksmith Work of All Kinds, Horse Shoeing, Plow Work, Wood Work, Machine Work and Casting, Agents for the Stevens' Brush Cutter, Price Right and Satisfaction Guaranteed. CASH PAID FOR OLD IRON

NANTON ST. - LACOMBE

GILLESPIE & LEWIS Well Digging.

Apply at Marshall's Boarding House, Mathias St., Lacombe.

FRED TAYLOR BLACKSMITH Between Nanton and Alberta Sts where he will be pleased to meet his friends and patrons.

GENERAL ELECTION IN NOVEMBER?

Appeal to Country on Reciprocity Agreement is Very Probable.

Hon. P. Talbot returned from Ottawa this week. He is of the opinion that a general election will be held this fall, probably in November. The whole matter hinges on the passing of the reciprocity agreement by the United States. If it passes there will probably be an election; if not there will be no election. If the election comes off this fall, the representation of the Province will remain the same, as the information for redistribution would not be available.

The government and the Liberal majority in Parliament, confident that reciprocity commands the support of the country as a whole, are not disposed to let the opposition hold up the government's program any longer than is absolutely necessary to justify an appeal to the country, and the word has gone out that the Liberal members are to perfect their organization at once and be ready for a sudden election if need be at any time after the house meets again.

Election literature with reciprocity as the main line is now being prepared by both sides and as the members' postal frank are good during the recess it would be sent out in huge volumes from Ottawa during the next two months. Meetings are being arranged by both sides covering every portion of the Dominion.

In the Province of Quebec, for instance, the Liberal organization has arranged for three hundred meetings.

THE NE TEMERE DECREE

Preaching on the subject of the "Ne Temere" Decree on Sunday evening in St. Cyprian's church the Rev. spoke of the matter as one of civil and religious liberty. While any church had the right to make laws for its members this matter of marriage is beyond such jurisdiction. The Roman church has a law that its members may become engaged without the consent of the parish priest—they may not marry without such consent, and the ceremony must be performed by the parish priest or by one authorized by him. In Quebec the contention is that when the province was ceded to the British it was stipulated that the civil law should not interfere with the ecclesiastical law. The present case is not the first time there has been conflict between the law ecclesiastical and civil.

In the present instance, two Roman Catholics were married a few years ago by a Protestant minister, authorized by the state to marry. They have lived together as man and wife and they have a child. The Roman church has declared the marriage void and the civil courts have so far upheld the church's contention.

The Rector then proceeded to prove that this decree is an offence against—1. Natural law. Marriage is an older institution than the church, and the laws governing marriage are as old as the race. 2. Moral law. Any interference with the marriage bond by any body would lead to gross immorality. 3. Civil rights. The state exists for the individual. In such a case as this the mother must bear an undesired disgrace, the child robbed of her father's name, the father's home broken up and his character impeached.

As proof that Christianity upholds the strongest possible view of this matter, the following texts were cited. Matt. 19:4-6; Eph. 5:31; 1 Cor. 7:10-14. The text taken by the preacher for the sermon was Gen. 2:24. In concluding, the chief spiritual significance of the marriage tie was emphasized.

TRY SPLIT-LOG DRAG

The benefit to public highways in the rural districts as a result of hauling split logs over the roads is becoming more and more recognized.

The expense of a team and the running of the drag is very small as one or two teams can cover a large area in a short time. The road which has been graded up can be kept in first class shape at very little cost, and it is a great saving in the long run as the grade will last much longer when improved each spring with the split log.

The old adage "A stitch in time saves nine," is most applicable in this case and this is the season of the year to put it

clothes for them, but still the crowd continues to come. We haven't money enough to near take care of one thousandth part of those who come and walk the streets daily for a few cash. Many seem to be very grateful for the little help they receive. But we don't like to give away money or food, the only proper way is to make them work and earn every mite they get. Plenty of work is to be done, roads need repairing, ditches need to be dug and all this could be done if only there was some food to give the people for the work, or if we had money to pay them and they could buy their rice or flour, but to give without requiring work in return is to make them more discontented and less able to withstand the hardship of a beggar's life.

From 60 to 80 thousand people north of our city are and have been for some months living on potato leaves with perhaps a little grain mixed in in some cases. The physical condition of the people will be deplorable and the death rate large unless help comes soon.

BENTLEY

The storms of last week, with a generous fall of rain, was a much needed article in this, as well as other sections, and will already, practically insure good crops, or at least plenty of feed.

Mr. E. K. Strathy is expected to arrive at Lacombe any day now, and his arrival is causing considerable speculation. Mr. P. Vickerson last week raised the price of lots in the Vickerson addition from \$30 and \$40 to \$45 and \$60, and has sold a number of them during the past week.

The addition to the McPherson hall and store will be completed this week when new ice cream parlour will be opened in the new part.

B. E. Williams and family spent Sunday visiting in the Rimby district.

It now looks as if the Bentley Athletic Association would not be able to send any Baseball or Football team to Blackfalds on the 24th this year, although it will be the first year in six. The teams cannot be rounded up for the occasion, just at the time.

The entertainment and dance given by the Bentley Athletic Association on Friday night, was a success, and all present had an enjoyable time. The program was well rendered and received, the Christie Minstrels making a hit, as usual.

J. B. McPherson spent a few days in Bentley last week, but returned to the camp on Wednesday again. He is running the saw mill again, and expects to be turning out finished lumber all summer.

E. H. Mills bought a piece of land from C. F. Miller, adjoining the Bentley Athletic Association, and is preparing to open up a Chicken Ranch, but has accepted a position in the Government Creamery out from Leduc, so that he will not open up here until the fall. He has, however, left a contract with Carpenter H. Peco, to erect a house for him on the premises at once.

F. W. Thorpe and family left here on Saturday for a summer vacation in England. We all wish them a pleasant voyage and a safe return.

James McPherson has installed a new typewriter in his office. It is an Underwood, and the best procurable.

W. O'Neill starts out for railroad work today in the Eckville district.

Miss Vera McPherson was visiting at Medicine Valley P.O. last week, and Miss Nora Withers returned with her on Saturday for a week's visit here.

H. V. Birch is moving his family out to the homestead today. He is not renting his house here as he expects to visit Bentley occasionally and wants a home here yet.

Improved and Unimproved, for sale, if you intend to buy. Some snaps in Village property. Insurance. Etc.

JAMES MCNICOL, Blackfalds.

ESTRAY

Black mare, 3 years old, at my place on May 6, branded 9 on left neck, and reversed E A on left thigh, wire out on left hip.

W. E. TEES, Tees, s.w. 30-40, 23, w.4.

No "Flying Start" required with this Mower

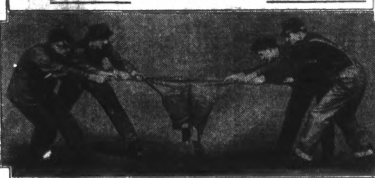
If your mower isn't a Frost & Wood, very likely you have to back it up several feet and get a "flying start" before the knives will cut. That is because it is made on the External Gear principle.

Now, with the Frost & Wood No. 8 Mower the knives commence cutting the instant the horse begins to move. That is because the No. 8 is designed on the Internal Gear principle.

Frost & Wood No. 8 Mower

We could tell you here the difference between External Gear Mowers and Internal Gear Mowers, but it would require a lot of space, and we can explain the difference more readily if you'll drop in and see us. We also want to show you the Large Bearings used in the Stay-tight Connection between Cutter Bar and Main Power Frame, as well as the Double Brace used to protect the working parts from jars and jolts—and several other features exclusive to the Frost & Wood No. 8 Mower. Call and see us at your earliest convenience.

PEABODYS' PUT THEM TO THE TEST SHOWN HERE THEY WILL STAND IT—BECAUSE THEY ARE MADE TO WEAR



NOBODY BUYS OVERALLS TO PLAY TRICKS WITH THEM. SUCH A IS SHOWN IN THE PICTURE ABOVE. IN WHICH FOUR MEN EXERTED ALL THEIR STRENGTH IN THE EFFORT TO RIP A PAIR OF PEABODYS' OVERALLS. BUT IF THEY WILL STAND THIS THEY WONT RIP UNDER THE HARDEST KIND OF LEGITIMATE WEAR.

WE ARE THE AGENTS OF PEABODYS' GUARANTEED OVERALLS.

Doubtless you have heard sound-reproducing instruments—perhaps you have had it in mind to buy one—maybe you are uncertain which make to buy—but

Edison Phonograph

play an Amberol Record? You can do this at the store of any Edison dealer. When you go, note the longer playing time of Amberol Records (playing time as long as the Standard Edison Records); note the Amberol selections, not found on any other record of any kind; note also the reproducing point of the Edison Phonograph that never wears out and never needs changing; the motor, that runs as silently and as evenly as an electric device, and the special horn, so shaped that it gathers every note or spoken word and brings it out with startling fidelity. It is these exclusive features, vital to perfect work, that should claim your attention.

Edison Phonograph
\$16.50
to \$240.00

National Phonograph Co., 100 Lakeside Ave., Orange, N.J., U.S.A.

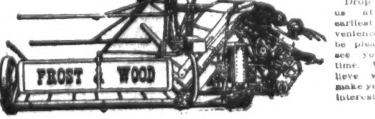
EDISON PHONOGRAPHS AND RECORDS SOLD BY

Frost & Wood No. 3 Binder

Has a Strong "Back Bone"

The Frost & Wood No. 3 Binder is built to stand more hard knocks than a binder is commonly supposed to encounter. Striking a binder or bumping one over does not affect this binder. That's because the binder's back bone consists of heavy pieces of steel firmly riveted together and because the platform is connected to the main power frame by a double steel brace. It's the Quality in material and workmanship that the makers put into the Frost & Wood No. 3 Binder that enables it to give three to five times as many years of service as ordinary binders.

We would like the privilege of showing you the construction of this binder. Then you can be your own judge as to its strength. We would also like to point out to you the Advantages of the Eccentric Sprocket Wheel, which is found on no other binder. This Eccentric Sprocket Wheel makes mowing more compact, easier to shock, bundles and discharges them faster than ordinary binders. We also wish you to see the No. 3 Knottor, which never hesitates an instant to mow over hard and fast you ask it to work.



The Adelphi Pool Room.

LONDON
MADE

BRIAR
PIPES

Special

The Best Pipes at the Lowest Prices.

A Full Line of Smokers' Requisites

J. T. McGRATH, Prop.

Motor Vehicles Act
Regulations Governing Permits, Renewals and Transfers.

Pursuant to Section 3 of the Motor Vehicles Act, the following regulations have been adopted by the Lieutenant-Governor in-Council governing the issuing of permits and renewals and transfers thereof:

- The following fee shall be paid to the Department of the Provincial Secretary for Motor Vehicle permits, renewals and transfers:
 - For permit on first application \$3.00
 - For permit to manufacturer on first application \$2.00
 - For annual renewal of each permit \$2.00
 - For transfer of permit50
- A permit shall remain in force during the calendar year in which it is issued, and it shall be renewed immediately after the 31st day of December of each year.
- On a change of ownership of a registered Motor Vehicle, the permit shall go with the vehicle, and notice of such change of ownership shall within twenty-four hours be sent by the person to whom such permit was issued to the Department of the Provincial Secretary, together with the full name and address of the purchaser, and the purchaser shall forthwith pay the transfer fee.
- A number corresponding to that of the permit shall be exposed only upon the Motor Vehicle in respect of which the permit was issued.
- A permit may be issued to a manufacturer or dealer in Motor Vehicles upon payment of the fee hereinbefore provided, which said permit shall apply to any Motor Vehicle which said Manufacturer or dealer may from time to time, during the term of said permit, hold for sale and not for private use or hire.
- Such permit may be renewed from year to year upon the terms set out in Section 1 hereof.
- If for any reason any permit issued as aforesaid shall lapse or not be required, the Provincial Secretary may at any time, cancel any permit issued as aforesaid.

Under Section 12 of the Motor Vehicle Act, any person violating any of the provisions of the Act shall upon summary conviction before a justice of the peace, be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, and in default of payment, one month's imprisonment.

E. FLOWBRIDGE,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.

J. I. POOLE, B. A.
Advocate, Notary, Etc.
Office: DAY BLOCK, Lacombe, Alta.
Solicitor for Town of Lacombe.

A. M. MacDonald, B. A.
Barrister, Advocate, Solicitor, Notary
Public and Conveyancer.
Solicitor for Union Bank of Canada, R. G. DUN & Co., the Canadian Bank Investment and Savings Co., the Colonial Loan and Investment Company, etc., etc.
Company and private funds to loan on town and farm property.
Lacombe Office—Merchants Bank Building
P.O. Drawer 1 - Phone 6.

SNAPS AT THE NEW SECOND HAND STORE

Finest automatic lift sewing machine at wholesale price, \$28.00. Come and see them.

One Home Comfort Range, good as new, \$45.00.

New Suits of Clothes at your own price.

Harness, saddles, trunks, suit cases, beds, springs, mattresses, musical instruments, guns and ammunition, clocks and jewelry bicycles, and repairs.

One team of ponies, well broken to drive or saddle. Cheap. New Adams wagon, \$65.00.

Homesteaders and campers, get my prices. It will pay you.

O. BOODE
Dealer in new and second hand goods, land, town lots, horses, cows and mules.

Comet Theatre

LACOMBE

2 NIGHTS STARTING

MONDAY, MAY 29

Return engagement of Mr. Oliver J. Eckhardt and his strong company of associate players.

"ECKHARDT'S IDEALS"

in two new Eastern successes.

OPENING PLAY NEXT MONDAY

The King of all Farce Comedies

Are You a Mason

A laugh producer, without any doubt the funniest comedy of recent years (Edmonton Bulletin.) A comedy worth anybody's time, capably presented by real comedians (Capital) Vaudeville between acts.

Entire change each night. This is a guaranteed attraction. Reserve your seats early.

Prices—\$1.00, 75c., 50c., 25c.

Why? Because it is the Best Woman's Magazine Published.

The Most Helpful Information

JESSE FRASER